

## AN ADDRESS.

To Officers and Members of N. C. I. A.:

The election is over. The people have spoken. The proof is ample that the people can rule if they will. Democratic success is due to discontent and distrust under republican rule rather than faith in the democratic party. The November election was the alpha and omega—the beginning of the People's party and the end of the republican party.

As trophies of the recent conflict we have control of six states, have doubled our representation in congress, hold the balance of power in the United States senate, have over twenty electoral votes, count over a million popular votes, as seed sown broadcast over the land to spring up and bring forth an abundant harvest in the future. The principles which these votes represent are as eternal as the everlasting hills.

Unless the incoming administration meets the issues of the day with fairness and firmness and gives the needed legislation it will realize that the power that gave has power to take away, and the scepter of government control will be given into more worthy hands. Unless the party goes beyond its platform promises we may watch and wait in vain for needed relief at its hands, for but few reforms are pledged. The people demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, the equality of gold and silver as money, an increased volume of currency with facilities for furnishing it directly to the people, a graduated income tax that the rich may bear their just proportion of the burdens of government, postal telegraph and savings banks, the abolition of the Pinkerton system, the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, government ownership of railroads, protection to American labor by restricted emigration, and the preservation of American lands for American homes. Until these demands are crystallized into law the work of agitation, organization and education must be continued. The harvest is ripe. The nation is our field and the patriotic reformers are the husbandmen. The N. C. I. A. has done much good work in the past. It can do more in the future. Where our order is strongest the best results have been accomplished. We are not new and untried as an organization. We are thoroughly established with two year's experience and effective work, and should now renew our zeal and energies to cultivate the field and improve the opportunities before us. We are at peace with all the world, save plutocracy and monopoly, and have no conflict with other reform organizations, but gladly welcome and join hands with all who are striving to liberate the masses from the oppression of a monied oligarchy and centralized wealth.

The campaign of 1896 must begin at once. Educational work must go on. Local assemblies of the N. C. I. A. should now take the place of the People's party clubs, silver leagues, and other temporary campaign organizations. The time for successful work was never more propitious. Meetings are being held and applications for organizers and organizations are pouring in from all parts of the country. Each local assembly should now make renewed and more aggressive and determined efforts. Warm up the old and gather in new recruits. Adopt new and more systematic methods of education. Fill up your ranks, strengthen your forces, and be prepared to send good reports and full delegations to the annual meeting which will be held in Washington, D. C., in February, with suggestions for the improvement of plans and the advancement of our work. We

expect to make some wholesome changes in our laws at the meeting of the national assembly, of which full notice and particulars will soon be given, and there be better equipped for aggressive, effectual, educational efforts. In our organization we guarantee equal rights to all, irrespective of sex; hence the noble women who have done so much in this reform movement should have a full representation with us, and aid in our effort for universal liberty. Let us rekindle the fires of patriotism and love around the altars of our liberty and make a special effort to make the N. C. I. A. a power for good in the land, and a school through which the people of the towns and cities may graduate into full-grown reformers, ready to vote for industrial freedom and the rights of the masses. Begin the revival and preparation for the annual meeting at once. Fraternally yours,  
NOAH ALLEN, National President.

## Kansas City Stock Yard Notes.

Holcomb & Snyder report a good business from ADVOCATE readers, and announce their ability to make extra good sales if they are given the opportunity.

The Gillespie Live Stock Commission Co., of Kansas City, are offering the ADVOCATE free to their customers. It is one of the oldest and best firms in the exchange. They hope to receive many orders for the ADVOCATE and do much business with its readers.

There is no end of predictions now as to what price top hogs will go to before the spring crop commences to influence the market. The prevailing opinion yesterday seemed to be that they would reach 7 cents, and there were not as many dissenters from that opinion as could be found combating a 6 cent opinion some weeks since.

Hogs are as good as gold. Friday they went as high as \$6.40. A year ago top hogs brought so much less that there is no comparison. This is the producers' season, for the demand comes from every quarter. The Santa Fe took another trainload of fat porkers to the city of Mexico yesterday, and reports say that the buyers down there want a good many more.

Complaint is made that much of the stock contributory to the Kansas City market is sent to Chicago, thus assisting in causing the frequent gluts in that market that lower the prices here. Packers have not been able to run to their full capacity from lack of suitable cattle the past week. In fact, some houses are using too many feeders. If more cattle were sent in here, instead of Chicago, the distribution would be better and no slumps would occur from sympathy with Chicago.

Mr. Ira G. Mitchell, a ranchman of Meeker, Colo., is in Kansas City. During his stay he expects to make arrangements whereby the stockmen of western Colorado can ship their stock to this point. Until quite recently the Kansas City market was unable to secure much trade from that section on account of the excessive freight charges, but Mr. Mitchell states that the competition between the Colorado Midland and Rio Grande roads has become so great that it is almost as cheap to ship to Kansas City as it is to Denver. "Heretofore the stock in western Colorado has gone to Omaha and Chicago yards," said he, "but from now on the bulk of it will come to this point. Quite a number of shipments were made to this market this year, and all the shippers were gratified with the prices they received. At Rifle, a small station on the Rio Grande and Midland roads, over 100,000 head of cattle have been loaded during the pres-

## GRAIN

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References: Missouri National Bank; Our Grain Trade. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Mention this paper.

## GEO. C. PRITCHARD, VETERINARIAN.

(Graduate Ontario Veterinary College.)  
Telephone 319. 515 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

ent year, and the indications are that double that number will be loaded there next year, as several large ranchmen never made any shipments whatever this season. The bulk of the shipments will be made to Kansas City, as the cattlemen consider this by far the best market, freight rates to all points being equal."

Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford report that the general cattle market continues to hold up well, and receipts show but a slight falling off for the two weeks of this month compared with the same time last year, while the total gain for the year is very large. Dressed beef and shipping steers bring good prices, and the supply is well cleaned up every day. Bulls, especially good ones for feeding purposes, are rather scarce, and shippers will find a ready market for that class of cattle. Poor stock does not sell so well. The feeder trade has not shown quite so much activity during the past two weeks as in the two preceding months, owing to the fact that prices are rather strong on desirable cattle, and also because stock hogs cannot be found to follow them. From the number of feeding cattle which have gone from this market, we are inclined to think that there are not as many on feed by 20 per cent. as there were at this time last year. This is probably due to the fact that stock hogs cannot be found, rather than any disinclination on the part of the feeders to buy the cattle. However good feeders can always find a ready sale at this market at good prices. We cannot impress upon our customers and friends too strongly the fact that all desirable stock finds ready sale here, and think holders of thin cattle, who have reasonably cheap feed, will do better to put it into the cattle than to market them in their present condition. We look for better prices for all grades of good slaughtering and feeding cattle, as outlined in our circular of the month of September.

Naturally the good prices prevailing cause old timers to tell many stories regarding the hog business. They recall many incidents of former high markets and how some of the "wise ones" got squeezed, but the story that distanced all others was told by W. E. Ford, of W. E. Ford & Co., Excelsior Springs Mo. That firm Thursday shipped a mixed load of hogs and sheep to this market. The sheep were thin and didn't carry more than enough wool to keep them warm this weather, but the hogs were of that hungry and ambitious sort that grunt and keep their eyes open for opportunities just the same when the ground is frozen as when rooting is good. When the car containing this shipment reached the yards Mr. Ford observed that some of the sheep were missing. He, remembering that they were thin, and that their wool wasn't long enough to get them much tangled up with splinters, thought they might have fallen through some crack and thus perished by the wayside. But that theory was scarcely born when it was dissipated by the appearance of wool about the snouts of the porkers, some of which had whiskers the size of those worn by adult goats. That gave Mr. Ford, who is something of a business man, an idea. He ordered the car closed.

"What!" exclaimed the yardman,

amazed at the order, he having taken in the situation, too.

"Let them fight it out," said Mr. Ford. "Close the car."

"But you don't want the hogs to eat all your sheep, do you?"

"I think I know what I want," said Mr. Ford, very much, like a man who understood his business. "Slim sheep worth 75 cents a head—hogs worth 6 cents a pound," he continued, "let 'em go; I don't care anything about selling sheep anyhow."

## For Sale.

A first-class weekly newspaper with job office in a growing North Carolina town of 5,000. Paper has been published for sixty years and stands well. A rare chance for any person desiring to come south. Will be sold at a bargain. Good reasons for selling. For particulars address, "Newspaper," Box D, Raleigh, N. C.

## Veterinary Surgeon.

An efficient veterinary surgeon is often needed by the farmer and stock man at this time of the year. It is satisfactory to present such a man as Geo. C. Pritchard, of this city, whose card appears in to-day's issue. Dr. Pritchard has been a general practitioner for five years past. He graduated from the Ontario Veterinary college with high honors, and has since added greatly to his reputation as a surgeon of skill and ability.

## THE MARKETS.

## Chicago

December 19, 1892.

May wheat opened 76 1/2, high 76 3/4, low 76, closed 76 1/2. December 76 1/2. May corn opened 46 1/2, high 46 3/4, low 46 1/4, closed 46 1/2. May soybeans opened 47 1/2, high 47 3/4, low 47 1/4, closed 47 1/2. May oats, 34 1/2. May pork, \$16.20. May ribs, \$8.42. May lard, \$9.22.

## Kansas City.

December 19, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000. Shipments, 5,200. Market cattle were more active and unchanged, feeders active and firm. HOGS—Receipts, 6,500. Shipments, 1,970. Market 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100. SHEEP—Receipts, 200. Shipments, 400. Market steady.

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